

WILSON OVERS CHAMBERLAIN'S BILLS DEFEATED

Summons 11 Senators to
White House and Asks
for Their Aid.

AGAINST OPEN DEBATE

He Says Measures Would Dis-
rupt Government's
War Plans.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Wilson today summoned to the White House eleven Democratic Senators, most of whom are regarded as of the group most willing to accept his advice as to their public performance, and in two hours conference laid down the law to them on what he expects them to do to another as far as possible all open discussion of the two Chamberlain bills.

At the same time he warned them that unless they hold their lines that the danger of the Administration programme being upset will continue to increase. He fully expressed his views on the present state of Congressional unrest and dissatisfaction.

The Chamberlain measures so objectionable to the Administration—the war cabinet and directorship of munitions bills—must be beaten, the President was clearly and wholly convinced. He said that both bills contain a serious menace to the unity and efficiency of the executive branch of the Government.

Many Congressmen Amazed.

The action by the President in summoning the Senators and the result of the conference was looked upon with amazement by a large element of Congress. Opinion was expressed by some that the action was nothing more than an open and unprecedented attempt to control Congress from the White House. This Government had never before been so directly and so completely controlled by the President, and the action was regarded as a serious quarter friendly to the President.

It was the plain intimation by the President that any discussion of the measures was objectionable that led to most of the resentment. It was apparent that he had been greatly stirred by recent advances made by the Chamberlain bills, and he was inclined to think that the Republicans from motives of partisanship were seeking to discomfort him.

According to the President, the various executive branches of the Government are functioning exactly to his liking. He told the committee that during the last ten months of war the Administration had been planning and building, organizing and correlating, until now the great machinery of Government was operating with universal efficiency which was so necessary to the success of the war and to the other aims of the President.

To force on the Administration the proposed war cabinet and directorship of munitions bills, the President said, was true of the directorship of munitions bill, but it was not true of the war cabinet bill. The President said that the bill was not a measure to be considered, he said.

Members of the Group.

The eleven members of the group were Senators Martin (Virginia), leader of the majority; Thomas (Colorado), Owen (Oklahoma), Gerry (Rhode Island), Frazier (California), Shields (Tennessee), Underwood (Alabama), James (Kentucky), Jones (New Mexico), King (Utah) and Smith (South Carolina).

The President said that he had not surprised his views on the question of the directorship of munitions and that his action in respect to the Chamberlain bills was as firmly fixed as his opposition to the war cabinet.

Yesterday it had been asserted on authority of the Administration that Secretary Baker had shifted his position in this regard and was in a mood to entertain any proposal to revise the measure. The President said that he had been told that the measure was being revised and yet he was not prepared to believe it.

In addition to the President's reiterated denunciation of the Chamberlain bills, he also discussed with the conference the subject of the Administration's own legislative programme. This included the war finance bill, the railway bill and the proposed price fixing measure, and the President again warned the group to stand firmly against efforts of Republicans to defeat or seriously modify the form of the legislation as presented in the official drafts from the Administration for Congressional consideration and action.

Intrigues of the

The suggestion of a virtual intraparty closure on discussion of measures not popular at the White House was dictatorial and decidedly unwelcome to some. The presentation of the arguments favoring the war cabinet and the munitions directorship bills will proceed in the Senate next week. Senator Hitchcock, who will open the discussion Monday with a speech which will set forth arguments of the supporters of the Chamberlain bills in the Military Committee. He will be followed on Tuesday by Senator Underwood (N. Y.), a Republican, and on Wednesday by Senator Weeks (Mass.), also a Republican.

If the President's intonations are followed, the Administration leaders will make only perfunctory replies to the addresses in favor of the bills and rely on the strength of their numbers to smother the measures when brought to a vote.

It is rumored in the Capitol that Senator McKellar, who has been content throughout the session to remain as a close adherent of Senators Chamberlain, Hitchcock and the Republicans of the committee, is yielding to the pressure of the Administration and is ready to slip under the tent folds of the commander-in-chief.

ONE SEA FLIVVER EACH DAY PLANNED

Ford Plant to Work Fast on
Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Production plans for the navy's new anti-submarine craft contemplate the delivery of a finished boat every day when the cycle of production is complete. The first vessel has been started in the fabricating shop at the Ford Motor Company plant at Detroit.

Construction will go by stages. To turn out a boat a day after the lapse of several months requires that a boat a day be started. Materials that go into construction are fed into one end of the plant as rapidly as it is planned to produce the completed product at the other.

Lower will be furnished by great turbines, and since the cycle of production is complete, the first vessel was sought rather than break performance no effort has been made to go beyond a safe and conservative speed estimate.

All the boats will be fabricated at the Ford plant, progressing by stages until they are launched in Lake Michigan, and brought to sea via the canal system and inland waterways. They will measure 200 feet and displace about 500 tons, which insures easy passage to the sea.

ITALIANS ADVANCE LINES IN VALLEY

Win More Ground on Asiago in
Assault Delivered at
Hour of Dawn.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—By a sudden attack at dawn yesterday, after Austrian troops had been repulsed in an effort to carry the newly won Italian positions, the Italians advanced their lines to the head of the Telo valley, in the sector of the Asiago plateau, the War Office in Rome announced today. The statement also says that the attack of the Austrians proved futile, since the troops were unable to reach the Italian lines.

By the Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Thursday, Jan. 31. (The Associated Press.) The splendid success gained by the Italian troops in two days of fighting west of the Brenta River has been maintained at all points and the area of the newly occupied territory is being organized rapidly without further effort by the enemy to regain his lost positions.

The Italian brigades which took part in the fighting resembled it developed that their losses were comparatively small, the aggregate being considered as negligible. The number of prisoners taken from the enemy was extremely heavy, as is shown by the number of reports of the capture of the enemy's prisoners. It is estimated that the total enemy loss, without counting the prisoners taken by the Italians, was between 2,000 and 3,000.

Throughout the Italian army the troops have been stimulated by the success in the Asiago area, and the Italian troops have taken to the really formidable and dangerous task of the new forces. A considerable part of the troops engaged were of the classes last called to the colors, including some 15 per cent of the Salsari Brigade, which distinguished itself as Sardinians, and the General commanding the division before the Italian troops up the slopes of Monte di Val Bella made a ringing appeal in Sardinian dialect to his men. As the young Italians stepped forward they clenched their bayonets in their teeth in order to leave their hands free for hand grenade work. All the prisoners speak of the remarkable fighting qualities of the Italian troops.

The result of the action is having an effect on the morale of the enemy, according to reports of prisoners. The Austrians are reported to be in a state of confusion and their lines have stopped entirely as it was concluded that the difficulties of snow and ice and the interruption of roads and transport supplies had up the slopes of the mountain were insurmountable. These conditions were exceedingly severe in the fighting area, even drinking water for the troops being shorted up the mountains from the plains.

Having accepted these conditions as decisive against the winter offensive, the Italian troops are reported to be in a state of readiness to leave their hands free for hand grenade work. All the prisoners speak of the remarkable fighting qualities of the Italian troops.

SOLDIER MAIL IS SLOW.

Fifteen to Thirty Days to Reach
Men in France.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In answer to a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Rogers (Massachusetts) Postmaster-General Burleson today made a full report to the Speaker of the speed with which soldier mail to France is handled and the methods employed. He said the average length of time to move a letter from the United States to an American soldier in the trenches is between fifteen and thirty days.

This information is in conflict with the statement made by Mr. Rogers during his stay on the American front in France. Sometimes fully six months were required for the transmission of letters, and the President again warned the group to stand firmly against efforts of Republicans to defeat or seriously modify the form of the legislation as presented in the official drafts from the Administration for Congressional consideration and action.

LENINE AGAIN ESCAPES DEATH.

Shot Fired at Premier in Headquarters—Red Guards Arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Another unsuccessful attempt on the life of Premier Lenin was made last night, according to a Moscow correspondent of the Daily News. A young man in a student's uniform entered the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevik headquarters, and fired a shot from a revolver at the Premier without hitting him.

The Red Guards stationed outside the Premier's room were arrested and will be charged with neglect of duty. The first attempt to assassinate Premier Lenin was made on January 16. With several friends the Premier was going to Smolny Institute in an automobile when several shots were fired at the car. Lenin was not injured.

NEW PLANS TO BALK U-BOATS.

Devices Perfection to Render Ships
Unsinkable.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—A high authority on shipping announced in regard to plans which are being prepared for building unsinkable cargo steamships that devices have been perfected which it is possible to include at small expense in the construction of ships and that repairs could be made in a few weeks additional time in building.

These devices, he says, will enable a vessel to remain afloat despite two torpedo explosions.

GERMAN DOCUMENTS TELL OF U-BOAT WAR

Amsterdam Newspaper Pub-
lishes Steps Leading to
Unrestricted Campaign.

DISCUSSED U. S. IN WAR
Experts Agreed England
Would Have to Sue for Peace
Within Six Months.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.—The Handelsblad today publishes a series of documents, obtained secretly from German archives, showing the steps which led to the adoption by Germany of her unrestricted submarine campaign a year ago. The following is a summary of the documents:

At the close of 1915 the German Admiralty prepared a memorandum to show that unrestricted U-boat warfare would compel Great Britain to sue for peace within six months. The wording of this memorandum indicates the Admiralty already had decided to adopt this intensified warfare, but desired to convince the Emperor, the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Office of the certainty of the good results on economic and military grounds rather than merely on political grounds.

Accordingly the memorandum based its arguments on statistics of food prices, freight and insurance rates in Great Britain. It pointed out the effects which would be the result of the submarine war had shown the price of the essential commodities, on the balance of trade and on the morale of the British people, and deduced from this that, with unrestricted submarine warfare, England could hold out only a short period against these facts.

Hollweg Gets Memorandum.

The memorandum first was submitted to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and then to Dr. Karl Helfferich, Vice-Chancellor. The latter rejected it on the ground it was impossible to set a limit on England's staying power and the absence of authentic estimates of her stocks on hand, and also because he feared the action which would result from a neutral, especially the United States.

The authors of the memorandum then sent a reply in which they pointed out the gravity of the international situation in Germany and assured Dr. Helfferich, a desperate remedy was necessary. They reinforced their argument as to the seriousness of the international situation by calling in nine experts, representing German finance, commerce, mining and agriculture.

These experts were: Waldemar Muller, president of the Dresden Bank; Dr. Salomonsohn, director of the Disconto Gesellschaft; Paul Reusch, President of the Commercial Union; Dr. Springer, president of the Leipzig Bank; Max Schinkel, president of the Hamburg Norddeutsche Bank; Herr Zuckerswerdt, Counselor of Commerce; and Wilhelm Engelhard, president of the Baden Chamber of Commerce.

As experts these men were invited to reply to three questions: First, what would be the effect on England of an unrestricted submarine war? Second, what would be the effect on Germany's relations with the United States and other neutrals? And, third, to that extent the international situation of Germany demand the use of this drastic weapon?

All the experts agreed on the first point, that England would have to sue for peace in six months at most. Herr Muller said England's supply of foodstuffs would be cut off in peace time, and therefore a ruthless U-boat war would probably accomplish the purpose in three months.

Dr. Salomonsohn asserted England's position was very vulnerable, owing to her dependence on foreign capital and the absence of a spirit of self-sacrifice among the English people. He therefore said six months was an excessive estimate.

Dr. Springer said: "Everything depends on the cutting off of supplies from Great Britain quickly and thoroughly. On the second question Herr Reusch said: 'The neutrals despite our restricted submarine warfare. Every ship in British waters is in jeopardy, and should be torpedoed without warning. The world respects only those who in a great crisis know how to make the most unscrupulous use of their power. Germany's position in the world market after the war will be all the stronger for her having convinced the world of her power.'

Herr Schmidt said: "I have no fears about America." On the second question Herr Muller said: "Unrestricted submarine warfare will cause the wholesale flight of neutrals from the war zone. Their newspapers will abuse Germany, but they will soon succumb to the U-boat. It showed no particular increase through April, May and June, but with the sinking of the German U-boats in July, August and September the margin of exaggeration began to increase. The German Admiralty found itself obliged to fairly its returns more and more flagrantly in its efforts to persuade the German people that the U-boat war was a continuing success."

"So I keep a record of continued increase in percentage which marks the German 'margin of exaggeration,' and this curve I believe is a fairly accurate reflection of the German official mind and an official confession that the U-boat campaign is regarded as a failure by its own leaders."

Sir Eric referred to the German contention that the decreased sinkings were due to the decrease in the number of ships sailing. "That is false," he said. "Arrivals and departures are just as numerous as before, and the U-boats are just as many targets for the submarines in their zone of operations, but our improved defensive measures leave them fewer opportunities to make bullies."

As Many U-Boats as Ever.

The correspondent referred to Secretary of War Baker's statement of a few days ago concerning the German plan for concentration against the United States transports. "There is no doubt," said Sir Eric, "that the U-boats will bend every effort to attack American transports, and it before disorder and unrest arise in the number of troops that you plan there will be losses, and probably heavy ones, for life saving in mid-Atlantic is not easy."

"I do not doubt that Mr. Baker had good grounds for his statement, but we have no evidence to support the view that the Germans at present are withdrawing their U-boats in preparation for a concentrated attack against the American lines of communication. All our evidence tends to show that there are as many submarines out now as ever, and that they are just as ambitious and active."

"The steady decrease of merchant sinkings (I do not refer to the abnormal sinkings of the last month) is not due, I am convinced, to any withdrawal of submarines from the shipping lanes, but to the steady improvement in the allied methods of dealing with them. They get fewer chances and they meet with disaster more frequently."

STARVE AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN CAGES

GERMANS ORDERED TO COMPEL PRISONERS TO STAND FOUR DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

By the Associated Press.

GEDDES CONVINCED SUBMARINE IS HELD

First Lord of Admiralty Says
Rate of Merchant Sink-
ings Is Lower.

DUE ONLY TO DEFENSE

As Many U-Boats as Ever, but
They Are Lacking in
Destructive Work.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—"The submarine is held," thus in four words Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, today summarized the results of the first year of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, which began February 1, a year ago.

A measure of its failure, he added to the correspondent, was found in the fact that the sinking of merchant ships now had been reduced to a level lower than before Germany cast aside all restraint.

"I am an optimist regarding the U-boat war," said Sir Eric. "The submarine, restrained and untrained, has been met and has not proved invincible. I am inclined to think that now—since I made my last public statement 'we are sinking submarines as fast as Germany can build them.' My 'curves' are all good and I cannot foresee any way in which the situation can be changed except for the better."

"The sooner the better is now the allied navy's aim, but—yet you see there is still a but, and it is a very important one. The U-boat is not a submarine, it is a ship, and it is a ship that we are able to turn this German failure into a positive allied victory. The submarine destruction of the world's tonnage is not a battle, it is a war, and the submarine destruction still exceeds the production of ships, and meantime the demands for tonnage are increasing by leaps and bounds."

Must Have Many Ships.

"America's participation in the war inevitably must make large demands on merchant shipping," Sir Eric said. "We must have a large fleet of ships to keep up the demands of the allied armies and with the vital necessities of the European continent. 'Ships and ships' is still the most important cog in the wheel of the war. How far can we rely on American effort for these ships? I have no doubt, but I want to urge again the vital importance of its merchant shipping programme."

"When we first asked the United States for ships there was a quick response. In no way can the United States help more than in building ships. The U-boat is a ship, and it is a ship that we are able to turn this German failure into a positive allied victory. The submarine destruction of the world's tonnage is not a battle, it is a war, and the submarine destruction still exceeds the production of ships, and meantime the demands for tonnage are increasing by leaps and bounds."

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FINNISH DEPUTIES ARRESTED.
Bank Directors Also Reported Prisoners of Red Guard.

By the Associated Press.

STARVE AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN CAGES

GERMANS ORDERED TO COMPEL PRISONERS TO STAND FOUR DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—American officers at the front have come into possession of documents said to have been taken from Germans opposite our positions and which deal with the treatment to be accorded prisoners.

The documents say that all prisoners, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, after being captured are to be kept in cages for four days without food and compelled to stand all the time. At the end of the four day period only small quantities of food are to be given.

Although definite information on the point is lacking, some American officers today expressed the belief that the order resulted from the difficulties the Germans probably experienced in extracting information from the first American prisoners captured in November.

Conditions were quiet on the American sector yesterday because of the fog. Beyond a few shots from both sides at registered targets there was very little fighting. There was virtually no infantry activity.

Additional details of Wednesday's raid show that only the heroism of the United States troops prevented the German platoon from entering the trenches and perhaps capturing prisoners.

As soon as the barrage fire lifted the platoon came out of its dugouts and stepped to the firing platforms. Their rifle fire held off a superior number of Germans who tried to approach.

Who the enemy said that the number of men determined to hold the position they withdrew into the fog. Later a number of bloody enemy rifles and other equipment were found beyond the American position.

SPAIN DEMANDS REPARATION.

Strong Protest to Berlin on Sink-
ing of Steamer Giraldia.

MADRID, Jan. 31. (delayed).—The Cabinet met today under the Presidency of King Alfonso and decided to send a strong protest to Germany, demanding reparation to Spain for the sinking of the steamship Giraldia. The note will not be sent through Prince von Rathbom, the German Ambassador here, but will be telegraphed direct to the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin.

It is assumed in political circles that the note to Germany will insist on a formal declaration by the German Government that Spanish ships engaged in coastwise trade will be respected.

The Spanish steamship Giraldia was sunk by a German submarine on January 29. The ship was carrying 4,000 tons of cargo, including 1,000 tons of coal, and the crew of 40 men were saved.

\$300,000 FIRE SET AT U. S. WIRE PLANT

Official Orders Guard for Air-
craft Factory After Blaze.

A guard of 150 men was put on duty last night at the plant of the Standard Aircraft Corporation at Linden, N. J. The placing of the guard was due to threats to destroy the plant, and followed a fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, that did damage of \$300,000 to the plant of the Driver-Harris Wire Company at Harrison early yesterday. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, instructed Mayor Maytag of Elizabeth to assemble a guard for the Aircraft Corporation, and the men went on duty at dark last night.

The fire at the wire company's plant in Harrison destroyed two four story brick buildings. The company turns out wire for cable firms that have Government munition contracts, and included in the loss was \$150,000 worth of finished stock that was to have been shipped yesterday.

The destroyed buildings were two of the eight of which the plant is composed. They were the only one in which operations do not work through the night. The fire started in the shipping department. Four engine companies were sent from Newark to help the Harrison firemen.

The Crucible Steel, Hyattville Rolling Mills Elevator Company and Electric plants were endangered. The tracks of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company's tube line to New York run under the plant of the Driver-Harris Company's plant.

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STRIKE IN GERMANY BEING SUPPRESSED

Continued from First Page.

number of their pages. Public utilities were being operated without interruption, so far as the latest advice shows. German newspapers generally estimate the number of strikers at 150,000. The trade unions are decided to pay out strike benefits. As an indication of the lack of centralized direction it is said that only a few of the big plants of Berlin were forced to suspend operations completely.

The governing board of the Social Democratic party announced yesterday that it had not taken over the management of the strike. The Social Democrats, through the general commission, also disclaimed responsibility, and the strike appears consequently to have been organized so far as these two authorities are concerned.

The party says that any indorsement of the political demands regarding domestic affairs which were made by the strikers, it is believed generally that it definitely disavows. It is explained that the instrument for forcing the Government to meet these demands.

The Cologne Gazette says nothing definite can be stated about the strike movement, but there is a general impression that it is diminishing in importance, or, at any rate, not extending. The Socialists are playing into the hands of the strikers by continuing to incite the workers to strike.

Germany of Berlin, arguing that the strike is only hurting the workers, says: "The employers were about to declare a lockout, owing to a shortage of coal. Now, owing to the strike, there no longer is a shortage of coal and the employers are saving ten million marks."

The official bulletin of the National Liberal party declares that the Berlin strike leaders are playing into Trotsky's hands. Most of the newspapers of the Reichstag majority parties continue their criticisms of the Socialists. The Socialists are playing into Trotsky's hands. Most of the newspapers of the Reichstag majority parties continue their criticisms of the Socialists.

SPEND TIME AT THEATRES.

The Cologne Zeitung of Berlin prints an article regarding the strikers who, it says, are behaving as though on a holiday. Great numbers of them, according to the newspaper, gather at Kempinski, a famous Berlin restaurant, and it is the claim of which the strikers form a part that makes up a large proportion of the patrons of the opera, the most frivolous theatre, the dance and music hall.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that the shipyard hands at Danzig struck on Tuesday. The strike began in the Schichau yard and the strikers were joined by 4,000 workers in the Government yards. Up to Wednesday the workers in the arms and artillery plants at Danzig had remained at work.

It is reported that the German Government up to this time has prevented the strike from extending to the railways and tramways and to the workers employed in the production and distribution of food.

The Socialist party committee met in Berlin on Wednesday evening to decide on the attitude of the party in view of the extension of the strike. The committee considered a programme which, the Cologne Zeitung says, was adopted as offering a suitable basis for negotiations with the Government. The programme was restricted to political demands affecting domestic affairs, omitting reference to the desires in regard to the foreign policy expressed by the strikers. The committee also considered measures to prevent the incitement of a strike of bakers.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

Berlin Trade Union Building Is
Raided by Police.

Special Correspondence to The Sun from the
London Times.

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AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.—A telegram

WASTFULNESS GERMAN OUTPOST

Patrol Clean Out Snipers
With Artillery Fire.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.
Feb. 1.—American gunners and riflemen have made it hot for enemy snipers during the last twenty-four hours. One German sniper post discovered by our patrol was obliterated completely by our artillery fire. An enemy machine gun secretly placed in a trench near a brook in the front line when the men there saw movements on the other side of the wire, from the artillery fire ceased no Germans were visible.

American artillery shelled the enemy first lines accurately with high explosive, and responded almost instantaneously to a call for a barrage from the front line when the men there saw movements on the other side of the wire, from the artillery fire ceased no Germans were visible.

Three casualties were reported. Two were caused by accidental bullet wounds and one by shrap